

**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPÚTÁNÁ.**

**Received up to 1st September, 1883.**

**POLITICAL.**

The *Koh-i-Nér* (Lahore), of the 25th August, states that  
[Arrival of a Russian tra- now there appears to be no doubt about  
der at Kábul. the arrival of a Russian trader at Ká-  
bul, as the news has been confirmed by Mr. Cross. We hope  
Government will endeavour to obtain full information about  
him. The advancement of trade may be a mere blind, and  
he may really have political objects in view. Russia has  
repeatedly promised to have nothing to do with Afgánistán,  
but in vain. She has also not adhered to her declarations  
about Khiva and Merv. The English ministry should make  
a firm settlement with her in regard to Afgánistán, in order  
that she may not be able to make that country another Servia.  
No Russian should be allowed to enter the Amír's dominions  
under any pretext. The Amír should bear in mind that  
he will be quite safe under British protection, but that if  
he make friends with Russians he will court his own ruin.

Circulation,  
450 copies.



Circulation,  
460 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 29th August, in commenting on the grant of an annual subsidy of 12 lakhs of rupees by the Government of India to the Amīr of Kābul, remarks :—In our opinion the Government should depend more on the loyalty of its subjects and its own strength than the friendship of the Amīr. If natives are contented and loyal, Government can easily hold its own against ten Russias. It has given the Amīr 90 lakhs of rupees over and above the subsidy now sanctioned. This large sum of money might have been devoted to a more useful purpose in promoting the welfare of the people. The payment of any subsidy to the Amīr will not prevent Russia from carrying on her intrigues in Afghānistān. If Government desires to put a stop to those intrigues, it should conclude a treaty with Russia.

Circulation,  
610 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 1st September, states that the rumour about the assassination of Abdu-l-Rahmān Khān is utterly unfounded. This ought to be a matter of great joy to us, because, in the event of his assassination, Government would be again obliged to interfere in Afghān affairs, which would necessarily involve some expenditure, and because we do not wish that the tranquillity of the reign of our present popular Viceroy should be disturbed by any unfortunate frontier difficulties. It appears that the rumour had been spread by some evil-minded persons who bear ill-will towards the Amīr. Afghānistān is really very fortunate in having got a ruler like Abdu-l-Rahmān. There is good reason to hope that he will be able to maintain peace and order in the country.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Panjāb Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 25th August, referring to the rumour about the assassination of the Amīr, observes that obviously the Afghān nobility were not satisfied with him. The circumstances under which he had ascended the throne



prevented him from becoming popular. The deportation of Yáqub Khán created widespread dissatisfaction in Afghánistán. We made large gifts of money and arms to Abdu-l-Rahmán Khán, but he rendered no service to us in return. On the contrary he received Russian agents and traders in his capital. The Government of India should release Yáqub Khán and let Afghánistán alone. No faith can be placed in the Afgháns. We should strengthen our frontier and especially fortify the Khyber. Our object in preventing Russia from establishing her influence in Afghánistán is that if an encounter should ever take place between her and us, it should take place beyond India. If we hold the Khyber strongly, the Russians can never reach the Indian frontier. (The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 29th August, adverting to the alleged assassination of the Amir, expresses nearly the same sentiments. The Amir did nothing in return for the aid he received from Government. Yáqub Khán should be released and sent to Afghánistán, and Government should have nothing to do with that country in future. All that is necessary is that the Khyber should be strongly fortified. Even if Russians seize Afghánistán, Government need not be at all afraid. They cannot have the courage to invade India, especially as all natives are ready to sacrifice their lives and property on behalf of Government.)

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindí Pradíp* (Allahábád), for August, states that mahájans (professional money-lenders) are a very avaricious and unconscientious class of people and cheat the persons, who deal with them in a variety of ways. Young scions of old families, who are as a rule uneducated and extravagant, fall an easy prey to them. In order to check the extravagance of these reckless youths and to prevent them from falling into the clutches of mahájans, Government should issue an order to the effect that no civil court shall give a decree to any person against another for any sum of money borrowed by the latter from

Circulation,  
220 copies.



the former unless the court is satisfied that the debt was contracted for some necessary purpose.

The same paper states that the rules for the admission of candidates to the public service provide that "if the office is one in which a knowledge of English is required,

Rules for admission of candidates to the public service.

the person appointed, if a native, must hold a certificate of having passed the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination with Urdu or Persian as second language." The restriction in regard to second language is unjust, inasmuch as it is calculated to preclude from the public service those who pass the middle class or university examinations with Hindi as second language. Some candidates were lately refused posts in the Accountant-General's office owing to this restriction. Certainly no one should be appointed to a post in which a knowledge of both English and Urdu is required, unless he knows both those languages. But as regards posts in which only a knowledge of English is necessary, there should be no restriction as to the second language. The Hon'ble Mr. Thomason did a great deal in the way of encouraging Hindi. The Hon'ble Mr. Edmonstone ordered the Government Gazette to be published in that language also. Sir William Muir gave prizes to good Hindi and Urdu authors. But the public service rules in question, which were passed by Sir George Couper, will greatly injure the cause of Hindi. It is to be hoped that Sir Alfred Lyall and his able secretaries will reconsider the rules and make the necessary amendments.

Circulation,  
700 copies.

The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 27th August, publishes some Hindi verses, in which

The same.

the writer expresses surprise that although the majority of the population in these provinces are Hindus, and they contribute the lion's share of Government revenue, Government has entirely neglected their language, which is Hindi. It is difficult to realise why Government



prefers Urdú to Hindí. Those who know English and Hindí, but do not know Urdú, are considered unfit for the public service! The writer hopes that Sir Alfred Lyall will take the matter into consideration and remove the disqualification under which these men labour.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 26th August, referring to the memorial submitted by the graduates of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the Local Government on the subject of their employment in the public service, observes that their position is really very unsatisfactory and deserves consideration at the hand of Government. It would seem that the colleges in these provinces have hitherto turned out 202 graduates, of whom 193 are still alive. Few of these have been able to secure admission to the different departments of the State. Of 189 Deputy Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners only two are graduates, and of 202 tahsildárs only one is a graduate, while there is not a single graduate in the whole police department. These figures speak for themselves and need no comment. The editor hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will take the memorial into consideration and improve the position of graduates.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 24th August, states that it would seem that at the request of Rājā Shiva Prasād the Mahārājā of Benares has obtained a *vyavasthā* (i.e., a written declaration of the law) from some pandits of that place about the action of Mr. Justice Norris in ordering an idol to be brought into the corridor of the High Court. The pandits have declared that the action of Mr. Justice Norris was not an outrage on the Hindú religion! All Hindús have been grieved to the heart at this declaration and may justly exclaim—"Save us from our friends!" It is to be regretted that our countrymen should allow themselves to be influenced by selfish motives even in religious matters. European officers do not at present drag

Circulation,  
135 copies.



idols to their courts, but in future they will do so, being assured by the pandits of Benares that Hindús could have no valid religious objection to the production of their idols in courts. But the *vyavasthas* of the pandits of Benares are not now held in any great respect by the people. Rájá Shiva Prásád, at whose request the *vyavasthá* in question is said to have been recorded, is not a Vaishnava, but a follower of the Jain religion, and we have therefore nothing to do with him. As regards the pandits of Benares, they will give any *vyavasthá* for money. There can be no difficulty in obtaining from them another declaration contrary to the one they have already made, if any money be paid to them. But we are at a loss to understand what has induced the Mahárájá of Benares, who is generally regarded as one of the most pious Hindú chiefs, to take a part in this affair. Has he done this with a view to please Government officers? Pandit Vishudhá Nand, one of the most famous pandits of Benares, has not signed the *vyavasthá* in question. On the contrary, it appears from the *Sar Sudhá Nidhi* that he has prepared a memorial for submission to the Viceroy, condemning the dragging of Hindú idols to courts as opposed to the Hindú religion, and praying that this should not be done in future.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Bháratendu* (Brindáhan), for August, referring to the subject of remarriage of Hindú widows, remarks that therein no need for fresh legislation on the subject. Act XV. of 1856, which has hitherto practically remained a dead letter, can quite answer the purpose. The advocates of Hindú widow marriage should make the provisions of that Act as widely known as possible and ask Government to make an amendment in section 7. That section should be altered thus :—If the widow is a minor, whose marriage has not been consummated, her parents or guardians shall remarry her within three months after the death of her deceased husband. In case of default, they shall be liable to imprisonment for any term



not exceeding one year, or to fine, or to both. Widows of full age can remarry of their own accord.

**The Victoria Paper** (Sialkot), of the 28th August, urges

Circulation,  
900 copies.

Receiving of stolen property.

that the receiving of stolen property should be made a bailable offence.

Sometimes even respectable persons purchase stolen property in good faith. But when they are arrested, they are at once put in irons and sent to prison, and no security is accepted on their behalf. Although they may be acquitted on trial, they are unnecessarily subjected to dishonour in this way. We know of many cases in which persons, charged with receiving stolen property worth Rs. 20 or Rs. 30, were not released on security, although they owned immoveable property valued at lakhs of rupees. It is impossible that such persons should abscond to avoid trial, and if any of them did so, Government could confiscate all their property.

**The Desh Upkarak** (Lahore), of the 25th August, states

Circulation,  
700 copies.

Transfers of tahsildars and munis on promotion.

that when a police sergeant is promoted to the office of deputy inspector, or a deputy inspector to that of inspector, he is as a rule transferred from the place where he is employed at the time. This practice recommends itself on the ground that in that case the promoted officer has no opportunity of oppressing his enemies and favouring his friends. It would be a good thing if the rule were extended to tahsildars and munis, because these officers, when they are promoted to extra assistant commissionerships, are sometimes to be seen oppressing their subordinates through personal spite.

**The Almore Akhbar**, of the 27th August, adverting to the

Circulation,  
28 copies.

Case of Stapleton.

case of Stapleton who horse-whipped a native woman, praises the Cantonment Magistrate of Agra for the sentence passed by him on the accused, but finds fault with the District Judge, who modified the sentence on appeal (*vide* page 661 of the *Selections*



from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 11th August, 1883). The editor then refers to the restoration of the original sentence by Mr. Justice Straight, and remarks :— We cannot too highly praise Mr. Justice Straight for his justice and impartiality. It will be remembered that soon after his arrival in this country he had occasion to try a European soldier who had killed a native woman at Naini Tal. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to a severe punishment. Since then natives have placed full confidence in him. He has justified that confidence and vindicated the dignity of the High Court by his interference in the case of Stapleton. His action in this case has given more satisfaction to our countrymen than Lord Lytton's Imperial Assemblage. We are very glad that our Allahabad High Court has maintained its prestige, while the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay have brought themselves into disrepute by their proceedings in the two *causes celebres* which lately occurred at those places. It is our earnest prayer that impartial Judges like Mr. Justice Straight may be spared long to dispense justice among us.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Dablab-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 25th August, states that the celebrated police case of Pilibhit has been decided by the Sessions Judge of Bareilly. Lala Dharm Singh, Banker, has been sentenced to simple imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 2,000, while the police have escaped scot-free, and even Rs. 1,000 have been paid to them as damages from the fine. The people are surprised at this decision, and say that no one in future will have the courage to open the mouth of complaint against the police in spite of all their tyranny and oppression. The editor would abstain from commenting on the case until he gets a copy of the judgment of the Sessions Judge and the statements of the witnesses.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 27th August, states that it repeatedly protested against the export of grain by European

Scarcity of grain.



traders, but no notice was taken of its protests by Government, and the result is that a break in the rains has led to a scarcity of grain. Prices have already risen considerably; and there is reason to fear that if rain does not fall soon, famine rates will rule the market. Wheat lately sold at 34 or 35 sers the rupee, but now it sells at 17 or 18 sers the rupee. If Government does not deem it expedient to stop the export of grain, it should at all events make some arrangements for the regulation of the rates. Undoubtedly the freedom of trade is a good thing in ordinary times, but in times of scarcity it is by no means wise to leave the market to the whims of grain-dealers. Prices should be fixed weekly by tahsildars in consultation with *Chaudhris* or headmen of grain markets:

The *Rajputana Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 27th August, states that, as there is reason to fear that the next crop will fail owing to drought, it is high time that Government should prohibit the export of grain from this country. (The *Sadiqu-l-Akhbar*) Bahawalpur), of the 28th August, states that owing to the failure of the rains prices have suddenly risen in the Panjab. The export of grain from that province should be entirely prohibited. The editor especially advises the Nawab of Bahawalpur to put a stop to the export of grain from his State. A local correspondent of the *Tuttya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th August, complains that grain-traders are engaged in making large purchases of grain and have suddenly raised prices. Government should interfere and regulate the market.)

A correspondent of the *Naiyar-i-Azim* (Moradabad), of the 27th August, states that Government has established charitable dispensaries in all parts of the country for the benefit of the people, but these institutions are not practically very useful for several reasons. In the first place, native doctors in charge of dispensaries are not very

Need for the improvement of the native system of medicine.

Circulation,  
175 copies.



competent men. Secondly, English medicines are not properly suited to natives. Thirdly, native doctors usually dispense medicines at dispensaries, but do not go to see any patient at his own house unless he pays their fixed fees. True, the native physicians also charge fees, but their fees are not fixed. Doctors even take more than their fixed fees from patients. As regards native physicians, they are as a rule quite ignorant. Moreover, native *altars* or druggists sell adulterated medicines. As the native system of medicine is more suited to natives than the English system, arrangements should be made for the improvement of the former. Either separate schools should be established or classes should be opened in connection with the existing medical schools for the instruction of native physicians. Moreover, Government should also make arrangements for the supply of good native medicines.

Circulation,  
80 copies.

The *Áina-i-Sikandari* (Morádábád), of the 25th August, urges the abolition of the license tax.

True, the tax is not heavy, but the assessments made are not always fair and equitable. Sometimes well-to-do persons are exempted while poor men are taxed.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), referring to the mischievous effects which *chanda* has on the health of the consumer, urges that Government should not grant licenses for the sale of that drug in order to check its use.

*Chanda*

#### POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation,  
700 copies.

The *Prayóg Samáciár* (Allahábád), of the 27th August, states that, on the 3rd August, the editor sent a friend to the district post-office to prepay postage for his newspaper. After paying the money, that gentleman went to the eastern veranda of the post-office, where a letter-box was placed and a stamp-vendor was seated. On his arrival there a chaprasi asked him what he wanted. He replied that he desired to see Babú Chakhan Lal

Alleged misconduct of  
Postmaster, Allahábád.



(apparently a clerk in the post-office). The chaprást told him in an impertinent way that it was a Government office and not a place for amusement. He replied that he knew that it was a Government office, and that this was the reason why he had occasion to go there. Mr. Buckner, Postmaster, who was working in the veranda behind a screen, loudly called him, and when he went to him, did not ask him anything, but ordered the chaprást to seize him by the neck and to turn him out. The post-office is a public place where all classes of persons have frequent occasion to go. Is this the way in which the postmaster should treat visitors? If Mr. Buckner cannot bear to see the dark faces of natives, he ought to work inside the post-office and not in the veranda. The editor reported the matter to the Postmaster-General, who has given an answer to the effect that Mr. Buckner says that he ordered the man in question to be turned out, because he attempted to enter the post-office by force without necessity and quarrelled with his jamádár, thus disturbing him in his work. The editor urges that Government should place the post-office in charge of a better man, whether he be a native or a European.

A correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Qaisari* (Jullundur), of the 25th August, complains that railway officials are accustomed to place all classes of passengers in the same carriages. But this practice is very objectionable, inasmuch as the respectable classes of Hindús and Musalmáns regard the touch of the lowest classes of people, such as sweepers, shoe-makers, &c., as unholy. It would be a good thing if the latter were placed in a separate carriage.

Circulation,  
108 copies.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 26th August, complains that there is a great scarcity of fresh water in some parts of Lucknow. There are no fresh-water wells in the Chank, and

Circulation,  
500 copies.



the people have to obtain their drinking water from the river in consequence. In Aminabad and other parts of the town there are fresh-water wells, but they are few and far between, and contain but a small quantity of water. The question of providing a water-supply for the town has long engaged the attention of the municipal committee, but it is to be regretted that the committee has not yet come to a decision.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Allahabad, complains that drains at Allahabad are washed in the morning, and that the bad smell that emanates from them at the time in consequence interferes with the morning walks of the people. All drains should be washed at night before 4 A. M.

Circulation,  
110 copies.

A correspondent of the *Ashraf-ul-Akhbar* (Delhi), of the 21st August, writing from Alwar, complains that when the Maharaja rides in the town he strikes every respectable man, who passes by him, with his whip.

Circulation,  
108 copies.

A correspondent of the *Albion* (London), of the 20th August, complains that the railway officials are accustomed to place all classes of passengers in the same coaches. But this practice is very objectionable, inasmuch as the respectable classes of Hindus and Mussulmans regard the touch of the lowest class of people, such as sweepers, shoemakers, &c., as polluting. It would be a good thing if the latter were placed in a separate carriage.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
508 copies.

The *Albion* (London), of the 20th August, complains that there is a great scarcity of fresh water in some parts of Lucknow. There are no fresh-water wells in the town, and the only source of water is the river.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aqab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur.	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Aug 25th	Aug. 26th	180 copies.
2	<i>Aqab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh.	" 24th, 27th & 29th.	" 27th 30th & 1st Sep.	500 "
3	<i>Aqa Akbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Mani Bakhsh	" 23th	" 28th	200 "
4	<i>Akbar-i-Akbar</i>	Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Abu-l-Hasan	" 24th	" 28th	36 "
5	<i>Akbar-i-Sikandar</i>	Moradabad.	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmed Bakhsh	" 27th & 25th	" 29th	250 "
6	<i>Akbar-i-Tahab</i>	Saidpur	Ditto	Ditto	Sheo Prasad	" 24th	" 27th	134 "
7	<i>Akbar-i-Akbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 23rd	" 26th	100 "
8	<i>Akbar-i-Akbar</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mogarrab Hussain Khan.	" 28th	Sep. 1st	"
9	<i>Akbar-i-Akbar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 25th & 29th	Aug. 28th & 31st respectively.	1,300 "
10	<i>Akbar-i-Qasari</i>	Jullundur.	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Mayabhid	" 25th	" 26th	108 "
11	<i>Akbar-i-Akbar</i>	Lucknow.	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 24th	" 26th	125 "
12	<i>Akbar-i-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-ul-din	" 21st	" 26th	34 "
13	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng. - Hib.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Hali	" 25th & 28th	" 26th & 31st	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
14	<i>Almorah Akbar</i>	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 27th	" 30th	98 copies.
15	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow.	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 25th	" 28th	141 "
16	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Nuru-din	" "	" "	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)



## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17	Aur Vankh Prabhat	Fyzabad	Urdu	Monthly	Sheo Prasad	For Aug.	Aug. 26th	400 copies.
18	Aur Vankh	Shahjahanpur.	Hindi-Urdu.	Ditto	Bakhtawar Singh	For July	" 27th	440
19	Ashraf-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly.	Mirza Khan	Aug. 21st	" 26th	110
20	Bharat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi	Weekly	Tota Ram	" 24th	" "	135
21	Bharatbandhu	Hindrabah.	Urdu	Monthly	Sri Radha Charan	For Aug.	Sep. 1st	250
22	Bharat Vaid	Agra	Hindi	Tri-monthly.	Bhagwan Das	Aug. 25th	Aug. 27th	180
23	Bharat	Cawnpore.	Ditto	Monthly	Gopi Nath	For Aug.	" 29th	400
24	Bharat-ul-Qader	Bareilly.	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	Aug. 25th	" 27th	200
25	Bharat-ul-Sikandar	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Hussain	" 27th	" 29th	350
26	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazla-ud-din	" 28th	" 28th	310
27	Dehli Updesh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Salig Ram	" 28th	" 27th	700
28	Gauze Gazette	Bahawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Ganga Saba	" 24th	" 29th	40
29	Garmukh Akbar	Lahore	Garmukhi	Ditto	Garmukh Singh	" 25th	" 31st	550
30	Hind-ul-Hind	Cawnpore.	Urdu	Ditto	S h s h Muhammed Nafi	" 30th	" "	"
31	Hindustani	Lucknow.	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Ganga Prasad	" 26th	" 28th	500
32	Hind Prakash	Allahabad.	Hindi	Monthly	Balkrishna Bhatt	For Aug.	" 31st	220
33	Idam	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Alimu-l-Din	Aug. 24th	" 26th	330
34	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu.	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 29th	Sep. 1st	200
35	Jalandhar	Lucknow.	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammed Yaqub	" 27th	Aug. 29th	250



No.	Title	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Author	Date	Number of Copies
37	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	24th	600 copies (including 501 copies taken by Govt.)
38	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	20th & 27th	350 copies.
39	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Mir Hasan	24th	140
40	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Munshi Harsukh Rai	25th & 29th	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
41	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Hafiz Abdullah	12th, 19th, & 26th	72 copies.
42	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Iqbal-i-din	22nd	185 copies.
43	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Bulqi Das	24th	300
44	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	27th	100
45	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	28th	200
46	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	24th	40
47	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Tasadduq Husain	20th	100
48	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Muqarrir Husain Khan	24th	828 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
49	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Mukund Ram	27th	250 copies.
50	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Ahmad Khan	Sep. 1st	100
51	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Yusuf	Aug. 24th	160
52	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Amjad Ali	27th	175
53	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Pratap Krishna	28th	150
54	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Jamnâ Das	30th	325
55	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	20th	92
56	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry	3rd	750
57	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Amjad Husain	23rd	250
58	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	24th	200



## List of papers examined—(concluded).

NO.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1883.	1883.	
58	Nyaya-Sudha	Harda	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Bádeo Bháskar	Aug. 29th	Aug. 30th	400 copies.
59	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 27th to 1st Sep.	" 27th to 1st Sep.	610 copies (including 150 copies taken by Govt.)
60	Oudh Panch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajid Hussain	26th	1st	450 copies
61	Panjab Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim	" 22nd & 26th	" 27th & 29th respectively.	250 "
62	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Weekly	Rizvi Kash	27th	" 30th	300 "
63	Prayag Sandesh	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	" "	" 29th	700 "
64	Public Opinion	Benares	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Rajendra Vishnu Datt,	" 26th	" 30th	"
65	Rafah-i-Am	Sialkot	Urdu	Ditto	Diwan Chand	24th	28th	500 "
66	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nasir Ali Shah	" 27th & 30th	" 28th & 1st Sep. respectively.	450 "
67	Rajasthan Gazette	Ajmere	Hindi-Urdú,	Weekly	Muhammad Murad Ali.	" 27th	" 29th	"
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72	Sadiq-i-Akbar	... B h a w a l - pur.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dwarké Nath	...	"	23rd	...	"	26th	...	320	"
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75	Taksh	... Morádsbád	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ráhat Ali Khán	...	"	27th	...	"	"	...	90	"
76	Taiya-i-Hind	... Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Wilayat Ali	...	"	24th	...	"	"	...	150	"
77	Victoria Paper	... Sialkot	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyan Chand	...	"	23rd to 29th	...	"	26th to 1st Sep.	...	900	"
78	Vriti Dhar	... Dhar	Maráthi	...	Weekly	...	Harf Bhaskar	...	"	20th	...	"	26th	...	135	"
79	Waqaya-i-Alam	... Ghazipur,	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Siraju-l-din Ahmad,	...	"	27th	...	Sep. 1st	...	...	300	"

ALLAHABAD,

The 6th September, 1883.

PRIYÁ DÁS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



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